

Three new species of the genus *Paracoryza* Basilewsky, 1952 from equatorial Africa

(Insecta, Coleoptera, Carabidae, Scarititae, Clivinini)

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Three new species of the genus *Paracoryza* Basilewsky, 1952 from equatorial Africa are described: *P. incribra* and *P. parvusulcata* from the Ruwenzori mountains, and *P. taitensis* from Kenya. All new species are illustrated and differentiated from the other members of the genus. The three species are the first records from eastern parts of equatorial Africa. A key to all known species of the genus *Paracoryza* is provided.

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Introduction

The genus *Paracoryza* Basilewsky, 1952 belongs to the tribe Clivinini (Scarititae) and consists of brown species with a body size of 2–4 mm. Recently this group has been revised by providing all available records known that date (Balkenohl 2000). In the same contribution it has been strongly assumed that the genus might be much wider distributed in forests over equatorial Africa. In addition some emphasis has been made that specimens of the genus are very rare in collections. Since 2000 collections of museums and private collectors have been screened intensively for additional material. Finally some specimens could be located among undetermined material representing 3 new species.

The present contribution has the objective to provide additional information to the revision and update the key to the species.

Location of types and abbreviations of collections

The holotype of *Paracoryza parvusulcata* is deposited in the Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren, Belgium (MRACT), the holotype of *P. incribra* has been

donated to the Zoologische Staatssammlung München, Germany (ZSM), the holotype of *P. taitensis* is deposited in the Collection Petr Bulirsch, Prague, Czech Republic (CBP).

Material and Methods

Descriptions and measurements were taken at magnifications up to 165-fold using a stereo microscope with an ocular micrometer and iris diaphragm. Magnification up to 500-fold was used for the genitalia by using a Reichert-Jung Polyvar Stereomicroscope. Total length was measured including closed mandibles. The length of the pronotum was determined along the median line and includes the flange-like produced base. The width of pronotum was determined at the widest part. Elytra were measured without the pedunculus. The width was taken at the widest part of both of the elytra.

The genitalia were mounted in a medium according to Lompe (1989) with the variations described in Balkenohl (1999).

Terms and description of characters are based in general on Balkenohl (2001).

Key to the species of the genus
***Paracoryza* Basilewsky**

lateral margin of elytron serrate in anterior third; length 3.2 mm *incrimbra*, spec. nov.

1. Pronotum with a paramedian and a paralateral sulcus on each side; all sulci broad, not joining anterior transverse line; triangular tubercle on clypeus prolonged on frons as sharp keel up to hind eye level; length 2.6 mm
..... *insulana* Basilewsky
- Pronotum with a paramedian sulcus on each side but without paralateral sulci; sulci broad or small; joining or not joining with anterior transverse line; triangular tubercle on clypeus with much shorter or without keel 2.
2. Anterior setigerous punctures of pronotum removed from lateral channel; elytra elongate 3.
- Anterior setigerous punctures of pronotum situated in lateral channel; elytra subelongate or oval 4.
3. Triangular tubercle on clypeus prolonged on frons as sharp but short keel; neck constriction consists of one row of punctures; paramedian sulcus on pronotum not adjoining anterior transverse line, developed in middle part of pronotum only; median line of pronotum not joining with anterior transverse line; length 2.5-2.7 mm *mahnerti* Balkenohl
- Triangular tubercle on clypeus developed as knob, not prolonged on frons as sharp keel; neck constriction consists of two rows of punctures; paramedian sulcus on pronotum adjoining anterior transverse line, developed in front and middle part of pronotum; median line of pronotum joining with anterior transverse line; length 2.7-2.9 mm *canaliculata* Balkenohl
4. Shape of elytra oval; eyes reduced to small omatidium-like field; stria 3 and 4 of elytron joining before reaching base 5.
- Shape of elytra subelongate; eyes reduced but still as long as genae (dorsal view); stria 3 and 4 of elytron not joining, running separately to base; tubercle on clypeus indistinct, developed as broad elevation; length 3.8 mm
..... *taitensis*, spec. nov.
5. Paramedian sulcus on pronotum very fine; humerus broadly rounded but still visible; lateral margin of elytron serrate in anterior half, undulate up to posterior third; length 2.9 mm
..... *parovsulcata*, spec. nov.
- Paramedian sulcus on pronotum flat, not deep but well visible; humerus completely missing;

***Paracoryza incrimbra*, spec. nov.**

Figs 1, 2

Examined type. Holotype: ♂, EAU Ruwenzori, Kasese, Mubuku Valley, 2700 m, Nyabitaba Hut, Nebelwald, Gesiebe aus Humus unter Steinen, 25.7.89, leg. Geginat (ZSM).

Diagnosis. A bigger and brown species with oval elytra, weakly developed dorsally visible part of the proepisterna, and a clypeal tubercle in form of a V which is posteriorly not keel-like prolonged. Distinguished from all other species of the genus by the pronotal sulci developed as one paramedian flat sulcus in the frontal part of each side of the pronotum joining the anterior transverse line, and by the combination of the following features: the eyes are conspicuously reduced to a omatidium-like field and stria 3 and 4 of the elytron are joining before reaching the base.

Description

Measurements. Length 3.2 mm; width 1.0 mm; ratio length/width of pronotum 0.98, ratio length/width of elytra 1.91.

Colour. Head, pronotum, elytron, and ventral surface middle red-brown. Margin of clypeal wings and supraantennal plates transparent yellowish. Eyes surrounded by ring of dark pigment. Legs, antennae, and palpi yellowish red-brown.

Head. A third to quarter smaller than pronotum. Clypeus fused to frons; clypeus, wings, and supraantennal plates finely reflexed margined; clypeus straight anteriorly, completely fused with wings, one clypeofrontal seta at each side, wings distinctly projecting, flattened, slightly rounded at apex, divided from supraantennal plates by obtuse notches; supraantennal plates moderately vaulted, smooth; prolonged posteriorly as supraorbital carina, clypeus elevated as broad triangular tubercle, increasing evenly from anterior part of clypeus and falling more steeply posteriorly, prolonged on frons as keel of moderate size, tubercle somewhat rounded, ending in a group of big punctures; clypeus and frons divided from supraantennal plates by deep and broad longitudinally sigmoid furrows, with 2 supraorbital setae; frons moderately convex, head with exception of supraantennal plates covered with isodiametric reticulation, with a group of big punctures at middle where the keel of tubercle ends; neck constriction distinct, consists of a line of partly connected punctures; eyes conspicuously reduced, looking like a

single big convex circular omatidium, pointing anteriorly, single omatidia not visible (165-fold); genae distinctly enlarged, triangle-like vaulted in lateral view, longitudinal in dorsal view, surface with some indistinct reticulation; area with rough punctures laterally posterior genae. Antennal grooves short, just reaching eye. Labrum nearly straight anteriorly, 5-setose, with isodiametric reticulation, fringed laterally with short setae; mandible of moderate length, moderately curved, hooked at apex, asetose in scrobe, right mandible with small tooth at middle. Apical segment of maxillary palpus distinctly securiform; terminal segment of labial palpomere broad, bottle-like to slightly securiform, penultimate segment bisetose, ligula pentagonal, with 2 long apical setae at tip close together; mentum and submentum divided by deep broad furrow, lobes of mentum broadly rounded, margined with exception of apical parts, with fine longitudinal rugae, with obtuse-angled indistinct knob-like median tooth in broad excision, with 2 pairs of setae, one of them situated laterally at base and the other below intimated median tooth. Antennae short, just reaching up to posterior setigerous puncture of pronotum, with full pubescence of moderate density from segment 5 onwards, segment 4 though pubescent in apical part, segment 5 to 10 moniliform, scapus and pedicellus elongated, with isodiametric reticulation, eccentrically attached, 3rd and 4th segment 1.4 times longer than wide, scapus with keel and apical seta.

Pronotum. Lateral view: slightly convex, more distinct convex at base to constriction, moderately convex in frontal view. Outline square, as long as wide, maximum width at middle, narrowed to anterior angles; anterior margin slightly bisinuate, reflexed lateral margin complete, nearly straight between the 2 setigerous punctures, running to basal constriction as slightly convex line; anterior angles pointed, posterior ones with small tooth pointing anteriorly; anterior transverse line small, deep, complete; median line deep, sharp, moderately broad, adjoining anterior transverse line, adjoining basal constriction; surface covered with isodiametric reticulation, with a pair of paramedian sulci joining with anterior transverse line, with small flat bilateral impression near base; anterior setigerous punctures situated in marginal channel, posterior ones somewhat removed from channel; basal constriction distinct, developed dorsally as deepened small channel. Ring-like flange convex, broader than channel of constriction. Proepisternum slightly tumid laterally in posterior part, thought just visible from above.

Elytron. Convex in lateral view. Outline long-elliptical. Maximum width at middle; base small, truncated concavely; without humerus, sides com-



Fig. 1. *Paracoryza inciribra*, spec. nov. Habitus. Scale 1.0 mm.

pletely rounded, reflexed lateral margin serrate in anterior third, adjoining at base 5th interval with a distinct tooth-like tubercle, falling from there steeply to peduncle as fine line; marginal channel broad, with series of uninterrupted setigerous tubercles with long setae, prolonged at base over humeral area, fold-like carina at apex intimated; second interval with distinct setigerous basal tubercle, scutellar tubercle sharp, seven punctuate-striate striae, 7th less distinctly impressed, first stria reaching apex, all others ending abruptly on disc of apical declivity, stria 3 and 4 joining anteriorly before reaching base; intervals moderately convex, with 4 setigerous punctures approaching 3rd stria, setae short, projected upright. Interval 8 forming obtuse carina towards apex, partly covering lateral channel in dorsal view.

Ala. Reduced to filament, length two thirds of elytron.

Ventral surface. Proepisternum shiny, covered with transverse rugae, flattened ventrolaterally, laterally with complete submarginal furrow, furrow between prosternum and proepisternum distinct. Sternites 3 to 5 of abdomen transversally sulcate, with pair of paramedian ambulatory setae, with transverse reticulation; terminal sternite (sternite 6)



Fig. 2. *Paracoryza incibra*, spec. nov. Male genitalia: median lobe of aedeagus with parameres. Scale 0.5 mm.

with isodiametric reticulation, with scattered big punctures at middle, 2 apical setae at each side widely separated.

Legs. Lateral upper spine of protibia flattened dorsally, turned hook-like ventrally; movable spur smaller than spine, curved ventrally; two smaller but distinct lateral teeth. Mesotibia without spur, with some tubercles laterocaudally, not densely hirsute at inner side; tarsomeres of legs relatively robust, first one elongated, as long as the next 2 tarsomeres; first tarsomere of front leg as long as the next 3 joints.

Male genitalia (Fig. 2). Median lobe strongly curved in apical half, apex spatulate but rounded, endophallus without spines or bristles (500-fold), ventral paramere rudimentary, dorsal paramere spoon-like, asetose, slightly twisted towards apex.

Female genitalia. Unknown.

Sexual dimorphism. Since features on the 6th abdominal sternite in Clivinini often vary among sexes the reticulation and punctures described should be proved for female specimens.

Habitat. The specimen was sifted in fog-forest from humus under stones at an altitude of 2700 m.

Distribution. Known from the type locality in the Ruwenzori mountains near Kasese.

Etymology. The name refers to the sifting method used for collection of the specimen.

Paracoryza parvusulcata, spec. nov.

Figs 3, 4

Examined type. Holotype: ♂, Congo: P.N.A., Massiv Ruwenzori, Lamy-Ruanoli, Walamire, 2400 m, bambous, fougères, 9-I-1963, RP. M.-J. Célis, 2125 (MRACT).

Diagnosis. A medium sized and middle-brown species with oval elytra, weakly developed dorsally visible part of the proepisterna, and a clypeal tubercle in form of a blunt knob not keel-like prolonged. Distinguished from all other species of the genus by the missing humerus, the intimated pronotal sulci developed as one fine paramedian line in the frontal

part of each side of the pronotum and joining the anterior transverse line. In addition it is distinguished by the combination of the following features: the eyes are conspicuously reduced to an omatidium-like field and stria 3 and 4 are joining before reaching the base.

Description

Measurements. Length 2.85 mm; width 0.95 mm; ratio length/width of pronotum 0.80, ratio length/width of elytra 1.82.

Colour. Head, pronotum, elytron, ventral surface, and legs middle red-brown. Serration of reflexed lateral margin of elytron and margin of supraantennal plates transparent yellowish. Eyes surrounded by ring of dark pigment. Antennae and palpi yellowish red-brown.

Head. Broader than two thirds of pronotum. Clypeus fused to frons; clypeus, wings, and supraantennal plates finely reflexed margined; clypeus straight anteriorly, completely fused with wings, one clypeofrontal seta at each side, wings distinctly projecting, slightly hollowed out, with fine longitudinal carinae, rounded at apex, divided from supraantennal plates by obtuse notches; supraantennal plates bulge-like vaulted, smooth; prolonged posteriorly as supraorbital carina, clypeus elevated as distinct triangular tubercle, increasing evenly from anterior part of clypeus, prolonged on frons as short keel, frons covered with big punctures posterior tubercle; clypeus and frons divided from supraantennal plates by deep and broad longitudinally sigmoid furrows, with 2 supraorbital setae; frons moderately convex, clypeus and posterior part of frons covered with isodiametric reticulation; neck constriction distinct, consisting of partly connected punctures, doubled laterally; eyes conspicuously reduced to an elliptic convex field looking like a big omatidium, pointing anteriorly, single omatidia not visible (165-fold); genae distinctly enlarged, longitudinally vaulted in lateral view, globose in dorsal view, surface nearly smooth; area with rough punctures laterally posterior genae; antennal grooves short, just reaching anterior eye level; labrum slightly excised anteriorly, with a small round tooth at middle, 5-setose, with indistinct longitudinal reticulation, fringed laterally with short setae; mandible of moderate length, moderately curved, hooked at apex, asetose in scrobe, right mandible with tooth at middle. Apical segment of maxillary palpomere distinctly securiform; terminal palpomere of labial palpus broad, bottle-like to slightly securiform, penultimate segment bisetose, ligula spatulate, with 2 long apical setae at tip close together; mentum and submentum divided by deep broad furrow, lobes of

mentum broadly rounded, with obtuse angles at apex (each side), finely margined laterally and in excision, with longitudinal rugae, excision moderately broad, with short rectangular distinct and slightly keeled tooth, with 2 pairs of setae situated laterally at base and at base of median tooth. Antennae short, not reaching posterior setigerous puncture of pronotum, with full pubescence of moderate density from segment 5 onwards, segment 4 though pubescent in apical part, segment 5 to 10 moniliform, nearly globose, scapus and pedicellus elongated, indistinctly reticulated, eccentrically attached, 3rd and 4th segment 1.4 times longer than wide, scapus with keel and apical seta.

Pronotum. Lateral view: flattened in anterior third, slightly convex at middle, distinctly convex to constriction, in frontal view flattened on disc and moderately convex laterally. Outline subcordate, wider than long, maximum width at middle; reflexed lateral margin complete, slightly rounded laterally, running to basal constriction as sigmoid line, narrowed to anterior angles, anterior margin slightly bisinuate; anterior angles distinctly projecting, posterior ones with small tooth pointing anteriorly; anterior transverse line small, deep, complete; median line deep, sharp, moderately broad, adjoining anterior transverse line, adjoining basal constriction; surface covered with isodiametric reticulation, reticulation not extending to basal part, with a pair of fine and indistinct paramedian sulci starting at transverse line, with distinct bilateral impression near base; anterior setigerous punctures situated in marginal channel, posterior ones somewhat removed from channel; basal constriction distinct, developed dorsally as deepened small channel; ring-like flange convex, broader than channel of constriction; proepisternum slightly tumid laterally in posterior part, just visible from above.

Elytron. Flattened in central part of disc. Outline long-elliptical. Maximum width at middle. Base small, truncated concavely; reflexed lateral margin with rounded humerus, serrate in anterior half, slightly undulate up to posterior third, joining at base 5th interval with a small tubercle, falling from there to peduncle as fine line; marginal channel broad, with series of uninterrupted setigerous tubercles with long setae, prolonged at base over humeral area, fold-like carina at apex nearly invisible; second interval with distinct setigerous basal tubercle, scutellar tubercle small, sharp; seven punctate-striate striae, punctures of 7th interval less distinctly connected, first stria reaching nearly up to apex, all others ending abruptly on disc of apical declivity, stria 3 and 4 joining anteriorly before reaching base; intervals moderately convex, with 4 setigerous punctures approaching 3rd stria, setae

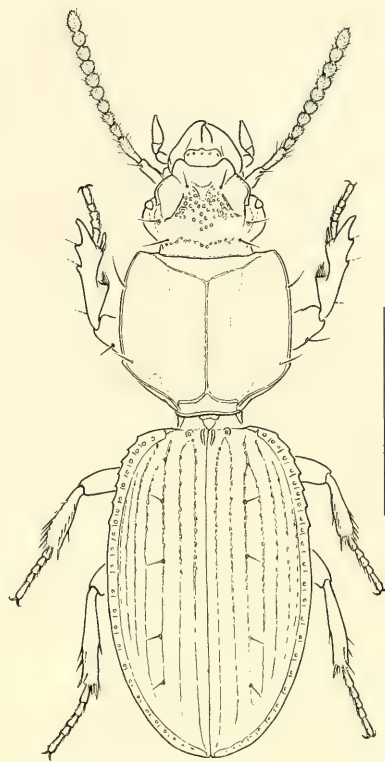


Fig. 3. *Paracoryza parvusulcata*, spec. nov. Habitus. Scale 1.0 mm.

short, projecting upright. Interval 8 forming obtuse carina towards apex, partly covering lateral channel in dorsal view.

Ala. Reduced to nearly invisible filament.

Ventral surface. Proepisternum shiny, covered with transverse rugae, flattened ventrolaterally, laterally with complete submarginal furrow, furrow between prosternum and proepisternum distinct. Sternites 3 to 5 of abdomen nearly smooth, transversally sulcate, with pair of paramedian ambulatory setae. Terminal sternite (sternite 6) with fine apical reticulation and at middle with scattered big punctures; 2 apical setae at each side widely separated.

Legs. Lateral upper spine of protibia curved moderately ventrally; movable spur as long as spine, curved slightly ventrally; two smaller but distinct lateral teeth. Mesotibia without spur, with some tubercles laterocaudally, not densely hirsute at inner side; tarsomeres of legs relatively robust, first one elongated, as long as the next 2 tarsomeres; first tarsomere of front leg as long as the next 3 joints.

Male genitalia (Fig. 4a-c). Median lobe small (compared to those of other small Clivinini), slender, obtuse-angled at middle, apical half somewhat

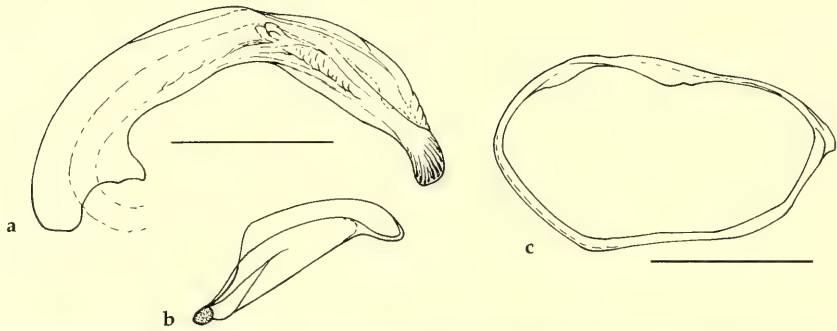


Fig. 4. *Paracoryza parvusulcata*, spec. nov. Male genitalia. a. Median lobe of aedeagus, ventral view. b. Dorsal paramere. c. Genital ring. Scales 0.2 mm.

twisted; apex spatulate; endophallus edentate, asetose (magnification 500 fold). Dorsal paramere spoon-like, twisted, asetose. Ventral paramere small, rudimentary. Genital ring closed.

Female genitalia. Unknown.

Sexual dimorphism. Since features on the 6th abdominal sternite in Clivinini often vary among sexes the reticulation and punctures described should be proved for female specimens.

Habitat. According to the label the vegetation at the collecting spot consists of “bambous, fougères” at an altitude of 2400 m.

Distribution. Known from the type locality in the Ruwenzori mountains near Walamire.

Etymology. The name has been derived from the weakly developed sulci on the pronotum.

***Paracoryza taitensis*, spec. nov.**

Figs 5, 6

Examined type. Holotype. ♀, Kenya, Taita Hills, Wundanyi, 6.-10.4.1997, lgt. H. Snizek (CBP).

Diagnosis. A dark-brown species with subelongate elytra and weakly developed dorsally visible part of the proepisterna. Distinguished from all other species of the genus by the big size, the indistinct tubercle on the clypeus, the reduced eyes, and the combination of the following features: the paramedian sulci on the pronotum are small, sharp, and adjoining the anterior transverse line.

Description

Measurements. Length 3.8 mm; width 1.13 mm; ratio length/width of pronotum 1.0, ratio length/width of elytra 1.79.

Colour. Head, pronotum, elytron, and ventral

surface dark red-brown. Margin of clypeal wings and supraantennal plates transparent yellowish. Legs, antennae, and palpi yellowish red-brown.

Head. A third smaller than pronotum. Clypeus fused to frons; clypeus, wings, and supraantennal plates finely reflexed margined; clypeus excised anteriorly, completely fused with wings, one clypeo-frontal seta at each side, wings distinctly projecting, flattened, with isodiametric reticulation, obtuse-angled at apex, divided from supraantennal plates by obtuse notches; supraantennal plates moderately vaulted, with isodiametric reticulation; clypeus moderately elevated as intimated triangle, without keel on frons, frons with few big punctures posterior triangle; clypeus and frons divided from supraantennal plates by deep and broad longitudinally sigmoid furrows, with 2 supraorbital setae; frons moderately convex, clypeus and frons covered with isodiametric reticulation; neck constriction distinct, consists of partly connected punctures; eyes reduced, as long as gena in dorsal view, ommatidia visible (66-fold), genae distinctly enlarged, as high as eyes, regularly rounded posteriorly, surface smooth; area with rough punctures laterally posterior genae; antennal grooves short, not reaching over maxillary fissure. Labrum slightly excised anteriorly, with a minute lobe at middle, 5-setose, with isodiametric reticulation, fringed laterally with short setae; mandible of moderate length, moderately curved, hooked at apex, asetose in scrobe, right mandible with tooth at middle. Apical segment of maxillary palpomere securiform; terminal segment of labial palpomere bottle-like, somewhat truncated at apex, penultimate segment bisetose, ligula pentagonal, with 2 long apical setae at tip close together; mentum and submentum divided by deep broad furrow, lobes of mentum broad, truncated at apex, finely margined laterally and in excision, with longitudinal reticulation, excision moderately broad, with rectangular distinct tooth much shorter than

lateral lobes, with 2 pairs of setae situated laterally at base of mentum and at base of median tooth, tooth with long keel. Antennae short, not reaching posterior setigerous puncture of pronotum, with full pubescence of moderate density from segment 5 onwards, segment 4 though pubescent in apical part, segment 5 to 10 moniliform, nearly globose, scapus and pedicellus elongated, nearly smooth, eccentrically attached, 3rd and 4th segment 1.4 times longer than wide, scapus with slight keel and apical seta.

Pronotum. Lateral view: slightly convex throughout, more convex directly before constriction; in frontal view regularly and moderately convex. Outline of rectangular appearance, as long as wide, maximum width at middle; reflexed lateral margin complete, straight laterally, running to basal constriction as slightly sigmoid line, narrowed to anterior angles, anterior margin moderately excised and slightly bisinuate; anterior angles distinctly projecting, posterior ones with sharp tooth pointing anteriorly; anterior transverse line deep, complete; median line deep, sharp, broad, adjoining anterior transverse line, adjoining basal constriction; surface covered with isodiametric reticulation, with a pair of distinct paramedian sulci in anterior third starting at transverse line, with distinct bilateral depression near base; anterior setigerous punctures situated in marginal channel, posterior ones somewhat removed from channel; basal constriction distinct, developed dorsally as deepened broad channel. Ring-like flange carinate, smaller than channel of constriction. Propisternum slightly tumid laterally in posterior part, just visible from above.

Elytron. Flattened in anterior half of disc. Sub-elongated, sides slightly rounded but diverging posteriorly, maximum width slightly behind middle; base normal for genus, truncated concavely; reflexed lateral margin with distinct humerus and humeral denticle, serrate in anterior third, margin joining at base with 4th interval; marginal channel broad, with series of uninterrupted setigerous tubercles with long setae, prolonged basally over humeral area, fold-like carina at apex nearly invisible; second interval with distinct setigerous basal tubercle, scutellar tubercle elevated, sharp; seven punctate-striate striae, punctures of 7th interval less distinctly connected, first stria reaching nearly up to apex, all others ending abruptly on disc of apical declivity; intervals moderately convex, with 4 setigerous punctures approaching 3rd stria, setae short, projecting upright. Interval 8 forming obtuse slightly overhanging carina apically.

Ala. Reduced, length and width half of size of elytron each.

Ventral surface. Proepisternum shiny, with very fine transverse rugae and at lateral margin with

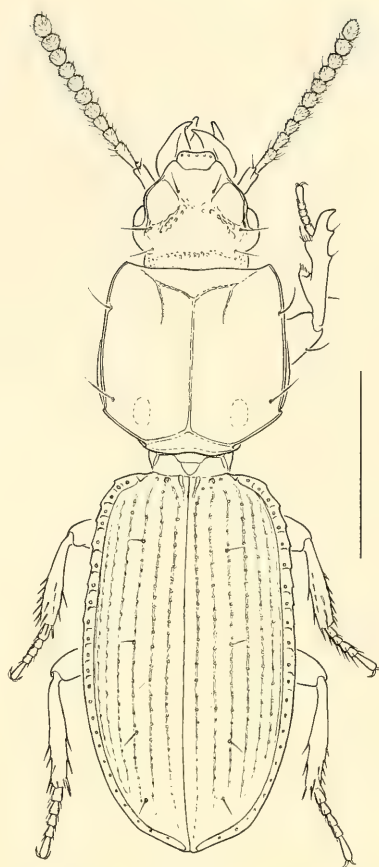


Fig. 5. *Paracoryza taitensis*, spec. nov. Habitus. Scale 1.0 mm.

isodiametric reticulation, flattened ventrolaterally, laterally with complete submarginal furrow, furrow between prosternum and proepisternum distinct; sternites 3 to 5 of abdomen transversally sulcate, with pair of paramedian ambulatory setae, smooth at middle, with isodiametric reticulation laterally; terminal sternite (sternite 6) with fine transverse reticulation and with group of punctures at middle; 2 apical setae at each side widely separated.

Legs. Lateral upper spine of protibia curved hook-like ventrally; movable spur smaller than spine, curved slightly ventrally; two small but sharp lateral teeth. Mesotibia without spur, with some tubercles laterocaudally, not densely hirsute at inner side; tarsomeres of legs relatively robust, first one elongated, as long as the next 2 tarsomeres; first tarsomere of front leg a bit longer than the next 2 joints.

Male genitalia. Unknown.

Female genitalia (Fig. 6). Stylomere sclerotized, slender, hook-like and acute at apex, elongate, with

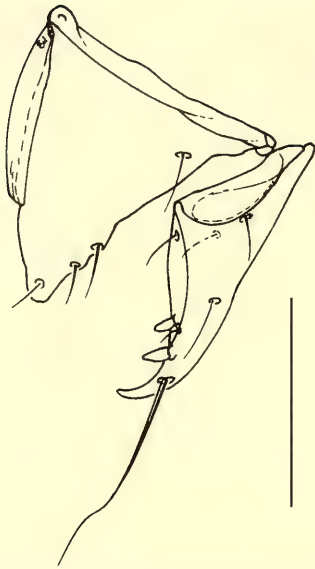


Fig. 6. *Paracoryza taitensis*, spec. nov. Female genitalia: Stylomere and lateral plate. Scale 0.2 mm.

2 ensiform setae, 2 nematiform setae in middle part, 3 nematiform setae at base, 2 long nematiform setae at apex.

Sexual dimorphism. Since features on the 6th abdominal sternite in Clivinini often vary among sexes the reticulation and punctures described should be proved for male specimens.

Habitat. Unknown.

Distribution. Known from the type locality in the Taita Hills in Kenya near Wundanyi.

Etymology. The name has been derived from the type locality.

Remark. In the holotype the left front leg is missing.

Remarks

All three species exhibit very clear and characteristic features. Therefore differentiation among all members of the genus is relatively easy also without using combinations of features. Due to these features descriptions could be performed undoubtedly even by having only single specimens at hand.

Interestingly this genus shows conspicuous transient character states with regard to subterraneous adaptations as can be observed in genera of Reicheinia. This is very obvious for the eyes which

are still well developed in *P. mahnerti* and *P. taitensis*, more reduced in *P. insulana* and *P. canaliculata*, extremely reduced in *P. parvusulcata*, and smallest in *P. incibra*. The reduction of the wings (alae), the missing humerus in combination with the oval shape of the elytra, and the paler colour in *P. incibra* and *P. parvusulcatus* is also interpreted as apomorphic states towards terricole adaptation.

Due to the new finds the assumption becomes more evident that the genus *Paracoryza* is not only distributed over western equatorial Africa as known before but also along the whole tropical belt up to Kenya and Tanzania.

Zusammenfassung

Drei neue Arten der Gattung *Paracoryza* Basilewsky, 1952 aus der Äquatorregion Afrikas werden beschrieben: *P. incibra* und *P. parvusulcata* aus dem Ruwenzori Massiv und *P. taitensis* aus Kenya. Alle neu beschriebenen Arten werden abgebildet und von den anderen Arten der Gattung abgegrenzt. Die drei Arten repräsentieren die ersten Nachweise der Gattung aus der ostafrikanischen Äquatorregion. Ein Schlüssel zu allen bekannten Arten der Gattung *Paracoryza* wird zur Verfügung gestellt.

Acknowledgements

We cordially would like to thank Dr. Mark De Meyer (Tervuren) for making the material of *P. parvusulcata*, spec. nov. available. Sincere thanks is also due to Petr Bulirsch (Prague) for the loan of the specimen of *P. taitensis*, spec. nov. and to Gernot Geginat for donating the holotype of *P. incibra*, spec. nov.

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